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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous correspondence concerning Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon, the latest of which was submitted yesterday (document A/46/216-S/22670), I hereby inform you that the Israeli air force conducted a further raid on Lebanese territory during the night of 5/6 June 1991. This time it targeted the village of Lebaa, east of the city of Sidon, with the result that three people were killed, six others injured and a number of residential buildings destroyed. Meanwhile, a final tally of victims of the raid conducted on Tuesday, 4 June 1991, has now risen to 12.

This Israeli military escalation was accompanied by statements on the part of the Minister of Defence in the Knesset, in which he announced that Israel would maintain its attacks in accordance with its policy vis-à-vis Lebanon "which has not changed and will not change in the future".

Deploring and condemning once again the continuous violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and exposure of its citizens and residents to constant danger, the Lebanese Government draws the attention of international public opinion to Israel's persistent policy, pursued by all possible means, of disturbing the security and political situation in Lebanon and determination to keep that country inside the vortex of violence from which the Lebanese Government is energetically endeavouring to extract it.

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* A/46/50.

The Lebanese Government calls upon the Security Council, and its five permanent members in particular, to take serious action to end Israel's acts of aggression and implement resolution 425 (1978), with a view to arresting the deterioration of the situation in southern Lebanon, which threatens that country's process of salvation, besides creating an explosive situation which threatens international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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5 June 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND
ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan issued on 23 May 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Pakistan on 23 May 1991

The official spokesman of the Foreign Office has welcomed the five elements presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to serve as a basis for a political settlement in Afghanistan.

Recalling that Pakistan has consistently called for a political settlement in Afghanistan acceptable to the Afghan people and has supported the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the spokesman noted that the Secretary-General's proposal contained the elements essential to promote a political settlement.

The spokesman added that, in the formulation of the elements for a settlement, the Secretary-General had held consultations, through his personal representative, with Pakistan, the Afghan interim government and the Mujahideen.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the process set in motion by the presentation of the five elements by the Secretary-General will lead to an early political settlement acceptable to the people of Afghanistan, the establishment of peace in that war torn land, and the return of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran to their homes with dignity and honour.

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Forty-sixth session
Item 97 of the preliminary list*

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Letter dated 31 May 1991 from the representatives of Peru and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations and the Acting Representative of the United States of America have the honour to transmit the text of the Agreement between the United States of America and Peru on drug control and alternative development policy, signed 14 May 1991 (see annex).

This bilateral agreement reflects fundamental principles and policy guidelines of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action approved by the General Assembly in its seventeenth special session devoted to the question of international cooperation against the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (New York, 20 to 23 February 1990).

Lastly, we have the honour to request that said text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 97 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON
Ambassador
Acting Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Agreement between the United States of America and Peru on drug control and alternative development policy

(Lima, 14 May 1991)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Within the context of the bilateral talks held in Washington, D.C. and Lima, between January and April 1991, representatives of the Governments of the Republic of Peru and the United States of America have assessed the agreements signed at the presidential summit of Cartagena on combating illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. Both Governments undertook to strengthen the comprehensive nature of the policies needed to achieve a solution to a problem that is both complex and one of such varied ramifications.

3. On the basis of an exhaustive analysis and an open dialogue, the Governments acknowledge that the actions developed thus far in combating narcotics trafficking in Peru have not had the desired results. Until this past year, the area devoted to coca cultivation has increased rather than decreased, and there is evidence that organized foreign elements and armed Peruvian gangs have begun participating in marketing and expanding the cultivation of the crop within the country.

4. In view of this situation, the Governments have reached a political understanding to create a joint venture, which must be coordinated at the highest appropriate political level in both countries, in order to develop a strategy which has the goal of attacking the real causes of the problem, both from the supply and the consumption sides, and to provide the tools necessary to attain, in the shortest possible time, the substantial reduction or total elimination of the illegal cultivation of the coca leaf in Peru and the commercialization of its derivatives.

5. The Governments consider as well that this bilateral agreement is of vital importance in achieving the global anti-drug objectives of all mankind, involving as it does simultaneously the largest consumer of coca derivatives and the largest cultivator of coca leaf. Close coordination at the highest decision-making levels between the sovereign Governments of those territories in which such a preponderant share of the production and consumption of this scourge is concentrated would make it possible to react quickly, and be at all times in a position to break the chain of narcotrafficking at its weakest links and at the timeliest opportunities.

6. The Governments believe that the viability and stability of an international understanding of cooperation depend to a great extent on its acceptance by public opinion in the signatory countries. The consensus obtained in Peruvian public opinion by the Fujimori Initiative, and the

generalized acceptance of the creation of a single organization directly under the President of the Republic to deal with various facets of this problem - an autonomous authority - lends to this agreement a legitimacy that will transform it into an effective weapon in the war against narcotics trafficking.

7. Thus, by determining Peruvian concerns and consensus, and incorporating them into a strategy that combines them with the policy of the United States, this agreement is intended to transcend the traditional type of cooperation between the United States and Peru in this area. In the new form of cooperation suggested by the agreement, the effort to combat narcotics trafficking is understood as a task for both countries, a joint venture as envisioned in the Declaration of Cartagena, rather than fundamentally as a United States concern and responsibility in Peruvian territory.

8. The partnership between both countries at the highest political level will also make it possible to benefit from the invaluable experience and global perspective that have been gained in Peru with respect to the cultivation, marketing and other aspects of coca supply. Similarly, it will encourage the participation in this struggle of those Peruvians most competent, in both the military and police fields and in other areas related to technology, development, human rights, and environmental protection, thereby enabling it to become a national priority.

9. The cooperation of both Governments in formulating and implementing a global strategy also makes it possible to assess the possibility of giving greater and more detailed consideration to actions to be taken on the supply side inasmuch as:

(a) Those Peruvian farmers who grow coca do so, despite the fact that various other crops could prove equally or more profitable to them, as long as coca leaf prices remain low. Their dependence on the coca crop can be overcome, provided structural adjustment and alternative development measures are implemented, and the required infrastructure is equipped to offer the necessary facilities, and remove the obstacles to producing and selling many products alternative to coca;

(b) The coca-growing farmers constitute an economic and social class quite distinct from those individuals devoted to narcotics trafficking. The farmers are poor and engage in this activity primarily for subsistence reasons, because they cannot legally enter into another; the traffickers are prosperous and face no such barriers. Unlike the traffickers, the farmers do not have to depend on coca; they may, and in fact do, grow other profitable commodities. The farmers are, for the most part, already prepared to be organized as participants in a dialogue that seeks to achieve the goals we feel are set forth in this agreement, and to become the principal performers of the actions underlying this strategy and espoused thereby.

10. Consequently, the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru have reached a political understanding to cooperate within

the framework of this joint venture, to establish and carry out a common strategy to combat drug trafficking, based on the policies formulated below.

B. POLICIES

Institutional strengthening

11. The Governments undertake to complete within six months of the date of the signing of this agreement, the structure of this joint venture in order to establish and implement strategies against drug trafficking and in favour of alternative development.

12. Prior to that date, Peru should have created the legal framework for and put into operation an autonomous authority at the highest political level, reporting directly to the President of the Republic, with the objective of achieving efficient coordination with a decision-making authority at equivalent high levels in the Government of the United States of America. In this way, the division and overlapping of authority presently affecting the widely diverse sectors involved in the administration of both countries can be overcome.

13. With regard to interdiction and security measures, the Government of Peru shall propose policies designed to remove incentives for drug trafficking. The Government of Peru may also set policies for the coordination among the Peruvian National Police, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force so as to achieve prompt results in matters relating to security, controls, interceptions and required seizures. To that end, a Peruvian autonomous authority shall be responsible for allocating the resources necessary for the battle against illicit trafficking in drugs, as well as overcoming the numerous obstacles that currently exist.

14. The Governments are aware that measures relating to security and interdiction will require a system of coordination between both countries, inasmuch as the purpose behind the institutionalization of the joint venture is to combat a powerful enemy - drug trafficking - in which actions are rapid and unpredictable and tend to infiltrate politics and government.

15. The signatories recognize the need for involvement on both sides of persons or agencies that can make it possible to activate powerful political tools to achieve the objectives set out in this agreement. Some examples are President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the Brady Plan by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, and the Cartagena Declaration. Two other examples are President Fujimori's Initiative, and President Bush's Project Hope, both of which place the fight against drugs within an overall framework intended to extend to the poorest sections of the country the benefits of private ownership, structural reform, alternative opportunity, and the market economy.

Human rights

16. Both parties recall the words of the Cartagena Declaration that nothing would do more to undermine the war on drugs than a disregard for human rights by the participants in the effort, and they reiterate the importance of carrying out this battle within the context of internationally developed standards of human rights such as the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions. President Fujimori's inaugural address outlined a policy of unrestrained respect for human rights, which both parties agree should include actions such as unrestricted access for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Structural adjustment and alternative development

17. The Government of Peru believes, and the Government of the United States takes note, that a sound structural adjustment programme must be put into operation, since it is only by correcting economic policies, which distort the market for production of legal goods and services, that incentives and resources will be created for investment in alternative development.

18. In this connection, it will also be necessary to include under this category reforms that will guarantee, first of all, that the institutional causes of structural distortion themselves are corrected so that the adjustment will be feasible and lasting, and, secondly, to give priority to measures at the micro-economic level that will provide direct benefits for the underprivileged sectors, which are those most intimately involved in the growing and initial processing of coca.

19. The institutional causes of the distortions will be eliminated only if citizens have access to relevant information and can participate in the process of making rules and decisions relative to their problems. Furthermore, there must be efficient judicial and administrative systems to which all citizens can turn, should their opportunities to engage in legal productive activities be limited, above all when this is the result of arbitrary and abusive actions on the part of the State or other organizations.

20. The micro-economic structural adjustment must be directed at structures that have the greatest effect on the disadvantaged, who account for most of the Peruvians engaged or likely to be engaged in coca cultivation, and are those referred to in relation to the difficulty or legal impossibility of developing full rights in legal markets, which are today artificially restricted. The micro-economic adjustment will be directed especially towards allowing farmers universal and rapid access to formal land ownership and the profits thereof, its utilization in obtaining credit, access to business and foreign trade, and participation in price setting.

21. Specifically, the micro-economic structural adjustment in coca-producing areas would involve the following:

(a) Creating the democratic tools that would make it possible to involve the citizens directly in the decision-making process;

(b) Recognizing, adjudicating and registering property rights;

(c) Wherever there is illegal coca production, agreements on substitution with the farmers, their legal representatives and/or organizations who will receive the benefits of the measures enumerated here;

(d) Eradication programmes that take into consideration the safeguarding of human health and preservation of the ecosystem, which should be reviewed in each case as to whether eradication can be most effective as a voluntary or compulsory programme or a combination of the two, and as to their probable political and social consequences;

(e) Fostering new economic opportunities, such as programmes for alternative development and crop substitution, which will help to dissuade growers from initiating or expanding coca cultivation. Our goal is the sustained reduction in the total area under illicit cultivation;

(f) Implementing reforestation programmes in those areas from which coca is eradicated, but which are unsuitable for farming;

(g) Providing substantial help in granting access to entrepreneurial activity and to credit for all those involved in alternative development activities, including crop substitution;

(h) Dismantling of obstacles and bureaucratic mechanisms, particularly those that limit production, trade and export of alternative goods;

(i) Encouraging all parties interested in providing technical solutions and carrying out concrete projects for alternative development with the farmers and/or their organizations.

22. Alternative development activities should not be limited solely to coca-producing areas, but should also include areas where the migration of labour to those zones originates. They should also include activities that can offer alternative employment to persons who are growing coca or might decide to do so in the future.

Security

23. In order to achieve the objectives set forth in this agreement, it will by necessary to establish a framework of justice, respect for human rights, order, security, and peace in all the zones linked to drug trafficking and related activities.

24. To establish such a framework, it will be necessary to provide security to areas where the substitution process is implemented and to protect interdiction activities. The objective of all such actions is to allow civilian entities to facilitate alternative development and structural adjustment measures. Security will be provided in accordance with international standards of human rights observance.

25. The Governments intend to establish, in the shortest possible time, a strategy whose central features are based on the following considerations:

(a) The need to feed, equip, train, provide with uniforms, and adequately support, the armed and police forces who will be fighting against narcotrafficking and those who support and encourage it;

(b) The possibility that military resources could also be dedicated to supporting actions of a social, economic and civic nature that benefit persons affected by narcotrafficking and violence in those areas where the two phenomena coincide;

(c) The necessity of taking measures required to facilitate access on the part of the affected population to the judicial and administrative systems, in order to protect human, civil and political rights and property; and

(d) The possibility of equipping the police and armed forces, to the extent possible, using locally-produced raw materials, supplies and labour.

Interdiction

26. Interdiction efforts should be carried out at each stage of the illegal production, distribution, and consumption process of cocaine and its derivatives, and should be part of the comprehensive security plan established by the Government of Peru. The framework of justice, public order, security, and peace being sought should not be jeopardized at any time.

27. Interdiction actions are of various types and may be summarized as follows:

(a) Elimination of the coca crops in accordance with pacts reached with the coca-producing farmers and with the policies of the Government of Peru on that matter;

(b) Inspection, investigation and control of essential chemicals diverted to illicit drug trafficking (IDT);

(c) Location and destruction of processing centres for illicit drugs;

(d) Control, seizure, or destruction of infrastructure or means of transport used by IDT;

(e) Dismantling organizations dedicated to IDT;

(f) Combating drug addiction, and fighting the micro-production of illicit drugs, and the chains of supply and distribution;

(g) Investigating and prosecuting narcotraffickers and other persons linked to the processing of and trafficking in cocaine derivatives;

(h) Attacking illicit enrichment from various sources, and the concealment or laundering of illegally derived wealth, by such means as improved record-keeping by financial institutions, international information sharing, including records of financial transactions, investigations at the national and international level, law enforcement cooperation and investigating suspicious external signs of wealth; and

(i) Seizure of assets from individuals and organizations devoted to narcotrafficking, using such assets for the benefit of the counternarcotics activities of the Peruvian State.

28. To achieve all of this, greater efficiency on the part of the relevant agencies through better equipment, training, and payment of the police forces responsible for interdiction will be necessary, together with the development of a more comprehensive intelligence system in this area.

29. Effective interdiction will require, in addition, improving legal procedures and providing security to judges, together with the strengthening of, and the elimination of corruption in, the jail system.

Prevention

30. The Governments intend to make the public aware of the need to confront the problem of narcotrafficking and of drugs from every aspect, through specific preventive measures which can be summarized as follows:

(a) Sensitizing the public in general against drug trafficking and drug use through advertising campaigns and the distribution of educational material;

(b) Recruiting leaders to sensitize the public to the impact of drug trafficking and drugs, thereby converting them into agents of prevention; and

(c) Generating and disseminating information on drug trafficking, drugs, and their harmful effects on society, through research, training, technical assistance and the use of the media.

31. A relationship between Peruvian and United States preventive institutions should be developed and supported, with a view to sharing experiences and findings and establishing links for joint cooperation.

32. Through public and private efforts, the prevention programme should receive resources and assistance in developing its projects. Moreover, technical and financial assistance will be sought to increase available resources for this purpose.

Anti-corruption efforts

33. The Governments consider that one of the most pernicious aspects of drug trafficking is the destruction of the moral fiber of society by the

intimidation and bribing of judges, prison authorities, members of the military and police force, the government, private companies and political parties.

34. This corruption can be prevented by means of intelligence, investigative, and surveillance work, and by revising legislation and administrative procedures.

35. In this regard, the Government of Peru has already announced its intention to establish an anti-corruption committee, and both Governments are dedicated to preventing and investigating corruption and prosecuting the cases that arise.

The environment

36. The Governments of the United States and Peru intend to work jointly to determine the environmental effects of producing cocaine and its derivatives.

37. Both Governments intend to design and implement appropriate programmes to reduce the negative ecological impact of coca in the Amazon, and to ensure that security, interdiction, and substitution efforts do not produce negative environmental effects.

38. Special emphasis will also be placed on efforts with respect to the registration and granting of property titles, inasmuch as environmental problems generally result from the lack of a secure property system. Such a system will motivate farmers to preserve the environment since, as owners, they will be aware that proper and balanced use of their property will be of direct and permanent benefit to them.

C. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

39. The aforementioned policies can benefit from the following support mechanisms, without prejudice to other methods of cooperation, as a means of obtaining alternative development, reducing illegal coca cultivation, production of its derivatives and trafficking (as set forth in this agreement).

Access to international markets

40. An increase in trade and private investment is essential to facilitate sustained economic growth and to help offset the economic dislocation resulting from any effective programme against illicit drugs. The Governments will work together to increase trade between Peru and the United States, effectively facilitating access to the United States market and strengthening export promotion, including identification, development and marketing of new export products. The Government of the United States will also consider providing appropriate technical and financial assistance to help Peruvian agricultural products comply with United States admissions requirements.

41. The Governments may consider the establishment of economic and investment policies, as well as legislation and regulations, to foster private investment. Where favourable conditions exist, the United States will facilitate private investment in Peru, taking into account its particular conditions and potential.

External debt operations

42. A stronger economy is critical to reduced reliance on illegal coca production and drug trafficking. Within the framework of President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, reduction or exchange of Peru's debt to the United States could be considered to support a strong, growth-oriented economic reform programme.

Support of international financial institutions

43. The Governments of the United States and Peru agree to work together to mobilize timely and effective support for Peru with multilateral and economic institutions in the framework of sound economic policies and effective programmes against drugs.

D. FINAL PROVISIONS

44. The Governments consider that a strategy that commits the Governments to implementing or strengthening a comprehensive, intensified anti-narcotics programme must address the issues of demand reduction, consumption and supply. Such a strategy, in order to reduce narcotics production and trafficking, also must include agreements regarding economic cooperation, alternative development, encouragement of trade and investment, human rights, as well as agreements on attacking the traffic in illicit drugs, and on diplomatic and public diplomacy initiatives.

45. The Governments recognize that these areas are interconnected and self-reinforcing. Progress in one area will help achieve progress in others. The order in which they are addressed in this document is not meant to assign to them any particular priority.

46. Economic cooperation and international initiatives cannot be effective unless there are concomitant, dynamic programmes attacking the production of, trafficking in, and demand for, illicit drugs. It is clear that, to be fully effective, supply reduction efforts must be accompanied by significant reduction in demand. The Governments recognize that the exchange of information on demand control programmes will benefit their countries.

47. The Governments intend that the joint venture created by this agreement will analyse in detail the policies and mechanisms to which reference has been made above. The two Governments will endeavour to implement the concepts and principles, as stated above, in each area of cooperation as allowed under the respective laws of each country. The agreement represents the political

understanding and the political undertaking of the Governments. Actual commitment in each area will be detailed in specific implementation agreements.

48. Pending the creation of the joint venture, the two Governments agree to take all appropriate measures to enhance law enforcement and other actions against narcotics trafficking.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/48 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS; PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 3 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, we have the honour to request that the attached statement, which was issued by the secretariat of the Commission on 28 May 1991, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session under items 50, 51, 53, 60 (a) and (i) and 70 of the preliminary list.

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* A/46/50.

Reaffirming the views set forth in their previous communications of 15 June, 9 and 11 July, 21 and 28 November 1990 and 9 May 1991, the members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific once again express their categorical and unswerving opposition to the conduct of nuclear tests by France in view of the dangerous consequences which the dumping of radioactive waste has for the marine environment and marine resources. Further, they deplore the continuance of testing by France despite widespread protests, in particular by the peoples of the Pacific basin, and wish to stress that they will continue to maintain their demands for the immediate and permanent cessation of such disquieting tests.

(Signed) Fernando CEPEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) James HOLGEL
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Chile to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) José AYALA-LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ecuador to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific issued at Santiago on 28 May 1991

In connection with reports that on 18 May 1991 a further nuclear explosion was carried out at Muroroa atoll following the nuclear explosion conducted at that same test site on 7 May 1991, the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, in the discharge of the mandate conferred upon it by the Governments of the member States of this regional maritime organization in the south-east Pacific, reaffirms the statement it issued on 9 May 1991, after the first such explosion, and reiterates once again the categorical and unswerving opposition of those States to such tests, which constitute a serious threat to the marine environment and marine resources.

The secretariat of the Commission deeply deplores the continuance of testing by France despite widespread protests, in particular by the peoples of the Pacific basin. The secretariat of the Commission will continue to maintain its demand for the immediate and permanent cessation of such disquieting tests.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 4 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Angola issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 31 May 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Angola published by the European Community and its 12 member States on 31 May 1991

The Community and its member States welcome the signature by the Government of Angola and by UNITA of the Peace Agreements of Estoril which, in marking the end of the civil war, give promise of a new era in Angola.

They congratulate the two sides and encourage them to pursue in a constructive spirit the dialogue thus begun, which constitutes an important milestone on the road to establishing a new framework of peace and stability for the country and for the whole region.

This stage is the point of departure of a long and difficult process. Many questions will thus need to be addressed in the coming months. In particular, the Community and its member States appeal to both parties to spare no effort to facilitate the putting in place of the Joint Political Military Commission.

The Community and its member States reiterate their commitment to participate, as their means allow, in the reconstruction of the country.

They note, finally, the exemplary role played by the Mediator and the Observers and warmly congratulate Portugal in particular, which has succeeded, by its tireless commitment, in reconciling in less than a year the divergent positions of the Angolan Government and UNITA.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/48 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS; PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, we have the honour to request that the attached statement, which was issued by the secretariat of the Commission on 31 May 1991, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 50, 51, 52, 53, 60 (a) and (i) and 70 of the preliminary list.

Reaffirming the views set forth in their previous communications of 15 June, 9 and 11 July, 21 and 28 November 1990 and 9 and 28 May 1991, the

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* A/46/50.

members of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific reiterate their categorical opposition and strong objection to the conduct of nuclear tests by France in view of the dangerous consequences which the dumping of radio active waste has for the marine environment and marine resources, and they demand the immediate and permanent cessation of such tests.

(Signed) Fernando CEPEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) James HOLGER
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chile to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) José AYALA-LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ecuador to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific issued at Santiago on 31 May 1991

According to reports in the media on 29 May 1991 France conducted its third nuclear-test explosion in the Pacific basin since its renewal of such tests on 7 May 1991. The test was conducted at Fangataufa atoll, with a yield far higher than those of the two previous explosions.

In response to this development, the secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific is constrained to restate its categorical opposition and strong objection to the conduct of such disquieting tests, and to make a firm demand for the immediate and permanent cessation of such testing. This is done in accordance with the secretariat's previous statements on behalf of the member States of this regional maritime organization issued on 9 and 28 May 1991 in connection with previous tests, further to their common policy for the defense and protection of the marine environment and in the discharge of the mandate conferred upon it by both the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States and the meetings of the Permanent Commission.

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A

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Item 99 of the preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 5 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations dated 28 May 1991 addressed to Your Excellency and to the statement on Myanmar issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 27 May 1991 annexed thereto, the texts of which were circulated as General Assembly document A/46/210 dated 31 May 1991.

The same statement was communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Union of Myanmar by the Embassy of France in Yangon. The text of the Ministry's reply to the Embassy contained in its Note 24 31(1)89 dated 5 June 1991 is annexed hereto.

I should here like to reiterate the firmly held position of my Government that the political process now under way in Myanmar to which reference was made in the statement is a matter falling essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of Myanmar in the terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter.

Without prejudice to this position I have the honour to request that the text of this letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly under item 99 of the preliminary list, in connection with the question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principles of periodic and genuine elections.

(Signed) Kyaw MIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Communication dated 5 June 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Union of Myanmar to the Embassy of France in Yangon

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Myanmar presents its compliments to the Embassy of France and has the honour to refer to the Letter's Note No. 129.91 MOFA dated 29 May 1991 forwarding the text of the statement issued by the European Community on Myanmar.

The Ministry deeply regrets that the European Community issued such an unwarranted statement and completely rejects the false accusations which are based on misconceptions and misapprehensions. The Ministry would like to draw the attention of the European Community to the fact that the State Law and Order Restoration Council, since its assumption of State's responsibilities in September 1988 has endeavoured to bring about peace and stability in the country, uplift the standard of living of the people while implementing fundamental political, economic and administrative changes. The previous single party political system has been replaced by a multi-party system, and the centrally-planned economy by a market-oriented one.

The 27 May 1990 multi-party democracy general elections had been universally acknowledged (including the European Community and the international media) as being free and fair. Since that time the State Law and Order Restoration Council has been working towards the emergence of a firm constitution which is the prerequisite for the establishment of a democratic society in Myanmar. The guidelines for the future programme of action have been enunciated in Declaration 1/90 and have been agreed by all the political parties. In fact, the majority of the political parties themselves had stressed the need for a new constitution in their respective election manifestos prior to the election.

It is therefore misleading to state that the Myanmar authorities have not made "positive response" to respect the result of the election or to accept the request "for the initiation of a democratic process". The State Law and Order Restoration Council has time and again reiterated that it has no intention of delaying the transfer of power and that normal process will follow the adoption of the firm constitution.

The Myanmar Government totally refutes the assertion of "numerous shortcomings in ... rules of conduct and of human rights" as they are normally based on false, unreliable and biased sources. Since there are no political prisoners in Myanmar, there is no need to further expound on this misconception.

The Union of Myanmar wishes to maintain friendly and mutually beneficial ties with all countries of the world. However, it will not permit any individual country or group of countries to interfere in its internal affairs,

for Myanmar believes that only the people of the country know best its own conditions and must be able to shape its destiny in keeping with its historical, political, economic, social and cultural conditions and traditions.

While Myanmar is prepared to have economic and technical cooperation, on an equal basis, with friendly countries, it will never accept the use of development assistance by foreign countries to the detriment of its national integrity. Such unwarranted pressure can only be counterproductive.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of France the assurances of its highest consideration.

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A

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7 June 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 6 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach the text of a letter from the State President of the Republic of South Africa addressed to 30 African Heads of State regarding the meeting of Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jeremy B. SHEARAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Text of a letter sent by the State President of South Africa to 30 African Heads of State on 23 May 1991

The 28th Summit Meeting of the Organisation of African Unity, to be held in Abuja between 2 and 5 June 1991, is in many respects the most vital one for many years. The issues to be discussed include African regional security, the African Economic Community, continental conflicts, the movement towards multi-party political systems, refugees, the debt situation and South Africa. Hopefully, serious attention will also be given to the implications for Africa of European unity.

Through contact which my Minister of Foreign Affairs and I have had with numerous African leaders and with their emissaries, I believe that we have a clearer idea of what preoccupies Africa at this stage of our political transformation. I believe that we are currently in a position to address these preoccupations.

The matter of political prisoners is clearly one of major importance. This has always been an issue which has negatively affected South Africa's relations with the international community, particularly with Africa. I enclose copies of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes which embody the agreements reached on the issues of the release of political prisoners and the granting of amnesty*. The South African Government has strictly adhered to its commitments in terms of the agreements reached.

The Government had great difficulty in establishing whom the ANC and others regarded as political prisoners. It appealed for lists of names so that each case could be investigated and processed in accordance with the agreements reached with the ANC but we were unable by 30 April 1991 to obtain all the required information on the situation.

The Government is dependent on the co-operation of organisations which allege that political prisoners are still being detained for details of who those prisoners are and this co-operation has not always been forthcoming. The Government nevertheless remains actively seized of this issue and is anxious, in the shortest possible time, to give attention to all the cases which, in the opinion of the ANC and others, may still be unresolved. Nonetheless all those already identified have been or are being dealt with expeditiously.

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* Not included.

Despite the complexity of the question regarding the granting of indemnity and release of political prisoners, the broadest possible categories of persons who could qualify for release and indemnity were identified and most of the prisoners were released before the target date of 30 April this year. I enclose information regarding this matter in an annexure*. In accordance with its undertaking, the Government will continue to consider applications in the interest of national reconciliation and goodwill.

The question of violence in South Africa is foremost in my mind as it is in the minds of many African Heads of State. The Government is continuously involved, on many fronts, with the prevention and combating of violence and its effects. Various measures have been implemented to curb the violence.

I am in close touch with both Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi, who speak on behalf of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, in an effort to secure their agreement to a concerted approach to the problem and I am encouraged by the progress we are making and by the commitment of these two leaders to the cause of peace and reconciliation in our country. There have been differences between us on the question of traditional weapons, which are an integral part of the Zulu culture, but even in this sensitive area progress has now been made.

Following extensive consultation and discussion with interested parties, the Government has been able to prohibit also the carrying of spears in public in unrest areas, except on certain traditional cultural occasions. In the latter event prior notice is to be given to the police.

As a means of involving the entire spectrum of the leadership in this country - church as well as the political and community leadership - I am convening on the 24th and 25th May 1991 a conference with the object of formulating a strategy against violence. I see this conference as a major step in combating violence. I am also creating a Standing Commission under the chairmanship of a judge or senior jurist whose mandate will be immediately to investigate complaints of violence and report to the Government. Special programmes are also being launched to promote the creation of employment opportunities and to deal with adverse social conditions, a frequent cause of violence. Billions will be spent on these programmes.

A special fund for aid to victims of violence is also being established.

I mention these measures as an indication of my total commitment to the cause of bringing violence under control and ensuring that the political process leading to a new constitutional order in South Africa remains on track. I shall not be diverted from this goal.

On the occasion of the opening of Parliament in February of this year, I once again reiterated the commitment of the South African Government to removing the last pillars of apartheid, namely the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts. All these laws will be repealed by the time Parliament rises at the end of the current session towards the end of June 1991.

In an effort to get constitutional negotiations under way, I have proposed, as an initial step, the convening of a multi-party conference with the aim of setting in motion a process through which consensus on a future negotiation forum may be reached. The response to this proposal has been positive and I am hopeful that it will be fully representative of the South African political spectrum. The conference will be free to discuss and decide on its chairman, its rules of procedure, its agenda and any other matters deemed to be relevant to its mandate. We plan, in consultation with the other parties, to convene this conference in the second half of this year.

We have made significant progress in moving towards a full and just democracy in South Africa. What emerges from this process will be a constitutional order supported by the majority of the people of this country. Despite the turbulence with which we now have to cope, all political leaders can feel optimistic that our goals are within reach. South Africa is already on the way back to international acceptance. Numerous African leaders have acknowledged to me that they accept the irreversibility of the process of change and look forward to South Africa playing a meaningful role in African affairs. It is primarily in Africa that our destiny lies. We share its dreams, its aspirations and its disappointments. We believe we have a contribution to make, with special reference to our own Southern African region, in the search for peaceful solutions to conflicts, towards economic and technological development and co-operation in a multitude of fields affecting our progress. We believe the time has arrived for Africa to note the developments which have occurred in South Africa and to respond in a way calculated to encourage the transition to a new South Africa and to promote co-operation between us.

The discussion during Abuja 91 provides an opportune moment to recognise the role South Africa could and should play as a member of the community of African states.

Abuja 91, Mr President, will take place against a backdrop of dramatic changes in the international environment, of shifts in economic patterns and in power balances which provide both challenges and opportunities for our continent.

The emergence of a unified European market in 1992, coupled with changes in Eastern and Central Europe and in the USSR, represent potential threats to continued economic investment and involvement in Africa by the industrialised countries. There is a school of thought that Africa runs the risk of being marginalised. We in Africa should urgently consider steps to counter this tendency.

We are experiencing a new era of peace, free from superpower rivalry, with the prospect of resolving the internal conflicts in Southern Africa. The time for isolation and mistrust has passed. South Africa's record in recent times speaks for itself. The independence of Namibia, South African contributions towards peace in Angola and Mozambique and regional economic projects such as Cahora Bassa, the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme and the Botswana Sua Pan Soda Ash Project provide some examples.

South Africa does not seek to overwhelm or dominate. We believe that we are in a position, particularly regarding technological development, to be of assistance to other countries in Africa. We believe that it has become imperative that co-operation in all fields of development be established to safeguard and advance our common interests.

I trust that Africa will recognise the contribution South Africa could make and give consideration in its debates to affording us such an opportunity.

Please accept, Mr President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

F. W. DE KLERK

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10 June 1991

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Forty-sixth session
Item 17 (b) of the preliminary list*

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 for the promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission is composed of 34 members whose term of office will expire at the end of 1991. The election of the members of the Commission for the next five-year term, beginning on 1 January 1992, will be held at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

2. Article 3 of the statute of the Commission requires that the members of the Commission be elected by the General Assembly from a list of candidates nominated by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations. In accordance with this article and other relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 18 January 1991, requested the Permanent Representatives of States Members of the United Nations to submit to him by 1 June 1991 the names of the candidates whom the Governments of Member States might wish to nominate for election to the Commission, together with statements of qualifications of such candidates.

3. Article 6 of the statute of the Commission provides that the Secretary-General shall, as soon as possible, communicate to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations the names of the candidates nominated, and any statements of qualifications of candidates that may have been submitted by the nominating Governments. The nominations submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General, in reply to his request, are, pursuant to article 6 of the statute, set out below:

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* A/46/50.

Name and nationality	Nominated by
Ajibola, Bola Adesumbo (Nigeria)	Nigeria
Al-Baharna, Husain M. (Bahrain)	Bahrain
Al-Khasawney, Awn S. (Jordan)	Jordan
Al-Qaysi, Riyadh Mahmoud Sami (Iraq)	Iraq
Arangio-Ruiz, Gaetano (Italy)	Italy
Barboza, Julio (Argentina)	Argentina
Bennouna, Mohamed (Morocco)	Morocco
Boutros Ghali, Boutros (Egypt)	Egypt France Japan
Bowett, Derek William (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Canada India New Zealand
Calero Rodrigues, Carlos (Brazil)	Brazil
Crawford, James R. (Australia)	Australia Belgium Canada Greece New Zealand Papua New Guinea United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
De Saram, John (Sri Lanka)	Sri Lanka
Eiriksson, Gudmundur (Iceland)	Iceland Denmark Finland Norway Sweden
Fomba, Salifou (Mali)	Mali
Güney, Mehmet (Turkey)	Turkey

Name and nationality	Nominated by
Hayes, Francis Mahon (Ireland)	Ireland
Idris, Kamil E. (Sudan)	Sudan
Jacovides, Andreas J. (Cyprus)	Cyprus
Koroma, Abdul G. (Sierra Leone)	Sierra Leone
Kusuma-atmadja, Mochtar (Indonesia)	Indonesia
Lacleta Muñoz, José Manuel (Spain)	Spain
Mahiou, Ahmed (Algeria)	Algeria
Mikulka, Václav (Czechoslovakia)	Czechoslovakia
Momtaz, Djamchid (Iran, Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) France
Njenga, Frank X. (Kenya)	Kenya
Pambou-Tchivounda, Guillaume (Gabon)	Gabon
Pellet, Alain (France)	France Egypt India (Iran, Islamic Republic of)
Piza Rocafort, Rodolfo E. (Costa Rica)	Costa Rica
Rao, Pemmaraju Sreenivasa (India)	India Bhutan France Japan United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Razafindralambo, Edilbert (Madagascar)	Madagascar
Rivas Posada, Rafael (Colombia)	Colombia
Robinson, Patrick Lipton (Jamaica)	Jamaica
Rosenstock, Robert B. (United States of America)	United States of America
Roukounas, Emmanuel J. (Greece)	Greece Australia

Name and nationality	Nominated by
Shi, Jiuyong (China)	China
Siage, Riad (Syrian Arab Republic)	Syrian Arab Republic
Solari Tudela, Luis (Peru)	Peru
Suy, Erik (Belgium)	Belgium Australia
Szafarz, Renata (Poland)	Poland
Székely, Alberto (Mexico)	Mexico
Thiam, Doudou (Senegal)	Senegal
Tomuschat, Christian (Germany)	Germany
Vargas Carreño, Edmundo (Chile)	Chile
Vereshetin, Vladlen (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Villagrán Kramer, Francisco (Guatemala)	Guatemala
Vukas, Budislav (Yugoslavia)	Yugoslavia
Yamada, Chusei (Japan)	Japan Bhutan Dominican Republic Egypt Ghana Honduras Iceland India Nepal Singapore Thailand Tunisia Uruguay
Yankov, Alexander (Bulgaria)	Bulgaria

Although, according to article 4 of the statute of the Commission, Member States may nominate not more than two nationals of other States, not all the nominating States have observed this provision, as the above list shows.

4. The statements of qualifications of candidates received from the nominating Governments are to be found in document A/46/253.

5. The General Assembly, by resolution 36/39 of 18 November 1981, decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European or other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation, with the seat being allocated to a national of an African State in the first election held after the adoption of the resolution;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation, with the seat being allocated to a national of an Asian State in the first election held after the adoption of the resolution.

6. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an African State at the election held in 1981, and to a national of an Eastern European State at the election held in 1986. Accordingly, the seat shall be allocated to a national of an African State at the forthcoming election.

7. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) above was allocated to a national of an Asian State at the election held in 1981 and to a national of a Latin American State at the election held in 1986. Accordingly, the seat shall be allocated to a national of an Asian State at the forthcoming election.

8. Thus, the allocation of seats on the Commission for the five-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 will be as follows:

Nine nationals from African States;

Eight nationals from Asian States;

Three nationals from Eastern European States;

Six nationals from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

9. The election will be held under the appropriate provisions of the statute of the Commission and of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

10. Article 2, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Commission provides that the Commission shall consist of persons of recognized competence in international law. Article 8 states that at the election the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected to the Commission should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

11. Article 7 of the statute provides that the Secretary-General shall prepare the list provided for in article 3, comprising in alphabetical order the names of all the candidates duly nominated, and shall submit this list to the Assembly for the purposes of the election. The Secretary-General will at a later date, pursuant to article 7 of the statute, prepare and submit to the Assembly such a list of all the candidates nominated.

12. By rule 92 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the election shall be held by secret ballot and, accordingly, under the terms of rule 88, there shall be no explanation of vote, either before or after the voting.

13. According to article 9 of the statute of the Commission those candidates, up to the maximum number prescribed for each regional group, who obtain the greatest number of votes and at least a majority of the votes of the States Members present and voting shall be elected. If the maximum number of persons prescribed for each regional group is not elected in the first ballot, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of rule 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

14. Article 10 of the statute of the Commission states that the members of the Commission shall be eligible for re-election. The present membership of the Commission, whose term expires at the end of 1991, is set out in the annex below.

ANNEX

Present membership of the International Law Commission whose term expires at the end of 1991

Prince Bola Adesumbo AJIBOLA (Nigeria)

Mr. Husain AL-BAHARNA (Bahrain)

Mr. Awn AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan)

Mr. Riyadh AL-QAYSI (Iraq)

Mr. Gaetano ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy)

Mr. Julio BARBOZA (Argentina)

Mr. Juri G. BARSEGOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. John Alan BEESLEY (Canada)

Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA (Morocco)

Mr. Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI (Egypt)

Mr. Carlos CALERO-RODRIGUES (Brazil)

Mr. Leonardo DIAZ-GONZALEZ (Venezuela)

Mr. Gudmundur EIRIKSSON (Iceland)

Mr. Laurel B. FRANCIS (Jamaica)

Mr. Bernhard GRAEFRATH (Germany)

Mr. Francis Mahon HAYES (Ireland)

Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama)

Mr. Andreas J. JACOVIDES (Cyprus)

Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (Sierra Leone)

Mr. Ahmed MAHIOU (Algeria)

Mr. Stephen C. McCAFFREY (United States of America)

Mr. Frank X. NJENGA (Kenya)

Mr. Motoo OGISO (Japan)

Mr. Stanislaw FAWLAK (Poland)

Mr. Alain PELLET (France)

Mr. Pemmaraju SREENIVASA RAO (India)

Mr. Edilbert RAZAFINDRALAMBO (Madagascar)

Mr. Emmanuel J. ROUCOUNAS (Greece)

Mr. César SEPULVEDA-GUTIERREZ (Mexico)

Mr. Jiuyong SHI (China)

Mr. Luis SOLARI TUDELA (Peru)

Mr. Doudou THIAM (Senegal)

Mr. Christian TOMUSCHAT (Germany)

Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria)

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Item 17 (b) of the preliminary list**

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Mahiou, Ahmed (Algeria)	Algeria
Mikulka, Václav (Czechoslovakia)	Czechoslovakia
Momtaz, Djamchid (Iran (Islamic Republic of))	Iran (Islamic Republic of) France
Njenga, Frank X. (Kenya)	Kenya
Pambou-Tchivounda, Guillaume (Gabon)	Gabon
Pellet, Alain (France)	France Egypt India Iran (Islamic Republic of)
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Suy, Erik (Belgium)	Belgium Australia
Szafarz, Renata (Poland)	Poland
Székely, Alberto (Mexico)	Mexico
Thiam, Doudou (Senegal)	Senegal
Tomuschat, Christian (Germany)	Germany
Vargas Carreño, Edmundo (Chile)	Chile
Vereshetin, Vladlen (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Villagrán Kramer, Francisco (Guatemala)	Guatemala
Vukas, Budislav (Yugoslavia)	Yugoslavia
Yamada, Chusei (Japan)	Japan Bhutan Dominican Republic Egypt Ghana Honduras Iceland India Nepal Singapore Thailand Tunisia Uruguay
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(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European or other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation, with the seat being allocated to a national of an African State in the first election held after the adoption of the resolution;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation, with the seat being allocated to a national of an Asian State in the first election held after the adoption of the resolution.

6. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an African State at the election held in 1981, and to a national of an Eastern European State at the election held in 1986. Accordingly, the seat shall be allocated to a national of an African State at the forthcoming election.

7. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) above was allocated to a national of an Asian State at the election held in 1981 and to a national of a Latin American State at the election held in 1986. Accordingly, the seat shall be allocated to a national of an Asian State at the forthcoming election.

8. Thus, the allocation of seats on the Commission for the five-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 will be as follows:

Nine nationals from African States;

Eight nationals from Asian States;

Three nationals from Eastern European States;

Six nationals from Latin American and Caribbean States;

Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

9. The election will be held under the appropriate provisions of the statute of the Commission and of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

10. Article 2, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Commission provides that the Commission shall consist of persons of recognized competence in international law. Article 8 states that at the election the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected to the Commission should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

11. Article 7 of the statute provides that the Secretary-General shall prepare the list provided for in article 3, comprising in alphabetical order the names of all the candidates duly nominated, and shall submit this list to the Assembly for the purposes of the election. The Secretary-General will at a later date, pursuant to article 7 of the statute, prepare and submit to the Assembly such a list of all the candidates nominated.

12. By rule 92 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the election shall be held by secret ballot and, accordingly, under the terms of rule 88, there shall be no explanation of vote, either before or after the voting.

13. According to article 9 of the statute of the Commission those candidates, up to the maximum number prescribed for each regional group, who obtain the greatest number of votes and at least a majority of the votes of the States Members present and voting shall be elected. If the maximum number of persons prescribed for each regional group is not elected in the first ballot, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of rule 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

14. Article 10 of the statute of the Commission states that the members of the Commission shall be eligible for re-election. The present membership of the Commission, whose term expires at the end of 1991, is set out in the annex below.

ANNEX

Present membership of the International Law Commission whose term expires at the end of 1991

Prince Bola Adesumbo AJIBOLA (Nigeria)

Mr. Husain AL-BAHARNA (Bahrain)

Mr. Awn AL-KHASAWNEH (Jordan)

Mr. Riyadh AL-QAYSI (Iraq)

Mr. Gaetano ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy)

Mr. Julio BARBOZA (Argentina)

Mr. Juri G. BARSEGOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Mr. John Alan BEESLEY (Canada)

Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA (Morocco)

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Mr. Christian TOMUSCHAT (Germany)

Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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Forty-sixth session
Item 102 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS	3
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3
	World Food Programme	6
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	14
	International Civil Aviation Organization	16

* A/46/50.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in the implementation of the relevant resolutions, including that resolution, since the circulation of his previous report.

2. In a letter dated 5 March 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

World Food Programme (WFP)

League of Arab States (LAS)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters.

4. Summaries of additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the various departments and other units of the United Nations Secretariat. Information received in that regard is also set out in the report.

II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[2 May 1991]

A. General

1. Within the terms of its humanitarian and non-political mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has maintained its material assistance to refugees from South Africa and Namibia. Where appropriate, the respective national liberation movements act as the principal implementing partners. During the period under review, this cooperation intensified in view of the implementation of the Namibia independence plan under the Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. UNHCR has, under that resolution and within the overall framework of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), been responsible for the organization of the repatriation of some 43,400 Namibian refugees and exiles between June 1989 and June 1990, and of an additional 2,266 Namibian refugee students from Zambia in December 1990 and January 1991.

2. With the successful conclusion of the Namibian repatriation exercise, the sustained conflicts in Angola and Mozambique constituted, as in past years,

the major root causes of the vast refugee situation currently obtaining in the southern African region.

3. While UNHCR has no mandate to tackle these root causes, the Office does have a clear mandate to protect and assist those victims of apartheid and of other forms of persecution who have sought asylum in the neighbouring African States.

4. The principal objectives of UNHCR in the discharge of its humanitarian mandate in southern Africa continue to be as follows:

(a) Protection:

(i) To help protect the integrity of the institution of asylum, which is the sum total of protection provided by a State to refugees in its territory in the exercise of its sovereignty;

(ii) To ensure that the fundamental principle of non-refoulement is fully respected;

(iii) To help alleviate some of the acute security problems encountered by the front-line States as a result of refugee influxes, through emergency evacuation or emergency resettlement of the refugees in other countries, mainly within the African continent;

(b) Material assistance towards durable solutions:

(i) To mobilize and direct increased material assistance to refugee-hosting countries in the region, to alleviate the burden brought to bear because of the hospitality afforded to refugees, as well as to extend humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU);

(ii) To enhance the emergency preparedness capacity of the front-line States in order to respond adequately and effectively to sudden and large-scale refugee influxes;

(iii) To provide, for as many youthful refugees as possible, basic education and vocational skills needed to make them more productive and self-reliant while they remain in exile, and to prepare them for future leadership roles in their countries of origin;

(iv) To promote voluntary repatriation, wherever and whenever feasible, and to assist countries of origin in establishing the needed infrastructure for reintegrating such returnees;

(v) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa, where voluntary repatriation cannot be realized in the foreseeable future and where opportunities for local integration in the countries of asylum are rather limited, as in the case of most South African refugees.

B. Repatriation to Namibia

5. A total of 43,387 Namibians were repatriated between June 1989 and June 1990 in the discharge of the responsibilities assigned to UNHCR by the Security Council in its resolution 438 (1978), within the framework of the activities of UNTAG. Of this number, 35,553 persons returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. Despite a number of delays and difficulties outside the control of UNHCR, the operation was a success and an important factor in Namibia's transition to independence. In December 1990 and January 1991, UNHCR assisted in the repatriation of 2,266 Namibian refugee children and their teachers who had remained in Zambia to complete the schoolyear.

C. Assistance to South African refugees

6. The number of South African refugees reported to have found asylum in southern Africa remained broadly stable at some 30,000, of whom over half received UNHCR assistance, ranging from care and maintenance activities to local settlement agricultural schemes. South African refugees were to be found in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Material assistance programmes covered agricultural self-sufficiency schemes in Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and vocational training schemes in Lesotho and Zimbabwe. Assistance was also provided towards the education of refugee children, as well as vocational training and employment (work permits, small-scale business loans etc.) for adult refugees. Limited care and maintenance of needy individual refugees and their families, especially in the urban context, were also provided, within the overall guidelines of UNHCR assistance policies.

7. The implications of developments that have recently taken place in South Africa were kept constantly under review with particular emphasis on any possibilities of facilitating the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees.

D. Cooperation with national liberation movements recognized by OAU

8. Cooperation between UNHCR and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU continued to be cordial during the reporting period. Guidance and technical assistance in project formulation and monitoring continued to be provided by the respective UNHCR field offices in the countries with national liberation movements implementing assistance programmes. With regard to the South West Africa People's Organization and the Namibian repatriation exercise, UNHCR discharged its traditional mandate within the overall terms and requirements of the repatriation operation discussed earlier.

E. Education

9. The provision of adequate and relevant basic (primary/secondary) education and vocational training remains a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African refugees as well as for some Namibians. During 1990, educational assistance was provided at the lower secondary level by UNHCR to some 200 South African refugees. In addition, UNHCR is continuing to assist some 115 Namibian students in various African countries to allow them to complete the particular level of studies in which they were enrolled at the time that Namibia achieved independence.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[17 May 1991]

I. Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Government concerned, in preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures

At 31 December 1990, the total World Food Programme (WFP) aid commitment for liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons amounted to $US 189.5 million for 40 projects, of which the sum of $US 42.91 million (3 projects) is still current.

II. Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned

Since our last report, no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

III. Discontinuance of all support to end the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa

As mentioned in our previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

IV. Arrangements, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Special Committee, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

Since the twenty-fifth session of the governing body of WFP, the Intergovernmental Council (now the Committee on Food-aid Policies and

Programmes), held in April 1974, WFP has been inviting OAU to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of its governing body.

At its fourth session in October and November 1977, the Committee on Food-aid Policies and Programmes took the following decision:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by, or on behalf of, a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Table 1. WFP assistance to national liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons in Africa*

(Situation as at 31 December 1990)

	Beneficiaries	Number	Date approved	Duration (months)	WFP cost commitment (United States dollars)
1. Current aid					
ANGOLA 4179/E1	Displaced persons	92 000	6 November 1989	5	206 648
ANGOLA 4531/E	Displaced persons	721 939	23 November 1990	3	19 244 014
MOZAMBIQUE 4164 Exp.1	Civil strife	330 000	7 June 1990	18	23 463 102
					42 913 764
2. Distribution completed					
ANGOLA 2154/Q	Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola	50 000	19 June 1974	12	2 017 000
ANGOLA 1161/E	South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)	30 000	18 April 1979	6	951 000
ANGOLA 1102/E	SWAPO	10 000	20 September 1977	6	314 000

* OAU recognized national liberation movements only. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to OAU/WFP agreement of 10 June 1974, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaire for the care of refugees from former Portuguese territories. Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

Table 1 (continued)

	Beneficiaries	Number	Date approved	Duration	WFP cost commitment
				(months)	(United States dollars)
ANGOLA 1102/E Exp.1	SWAPO	20 000	23 March 1978	6	711 000
ANGOLA 1102/E Exp.2	SWAPO	10 000	26 May 1978	6	317 000
ANGOLA 1127/E	Angolans (African National Congress)	1 140	16 March 1978	6	42 000
ANGOLA 1269/E	Angolans (Southern)	131 000	12 October 1981	6	3 281 000
ANGOLA 2506/Q	SWAPO	61 500	30 October 1979	36	7 116 000
ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.1	SWAPO	61 500	29 April 1982	32	5 602 800
ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.2	SWAPO	62 000	8 June 1984	21	7 778 452
ANGOLA 2506/Q Exp.3	SWAPO	62 000	28 October 1986	24	7 311 547
ANGOLA 2566/Q	Zairean refugees	16 000	20 January 1983	26	1 759 900
ANGOLA 3395/E	Displaced persons in South Angola	123 000	31 July 1987	12	2 768 649
ANGOLA 3823/E	SWAPO	50 000	2 November 1988	12	3 684 565
ANGOLA 4179/E	Displaced persons	92 000	13 October 1989	5	1 782 270
BOTSWANA 324 Exp.1	Zimbabweans/Angolans	2 500	17 February 1977	24	400 000
BOTSWANA 2478/Q	Zimbabweans/South African refugees	30 000	27 September 1978	102	4 165 127
BOTSWANA 3343/E	Zimbabwean refugees	4 000	12 May 1987	24	344 110

Table 1 (continued)

	Beneficiaries	Number	Date approved	Duration (months)	WFP cost commitment (United States dollars)
GUINEA-BISSAU 2157/Q	Partido Africano da Indepêndencia de Guiné e Cabo Verde	90 000	10 July 1974	6	1 318 000
MOZAMBIQUE 2155/Q	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique	50 000	19 June 1974	17	1 547 000
MOZAMBIQUE 2406/Q	Zimbabwean refugees	60 000	22 August 1977	5	1 586 000
MOZAMBIQUE 2454/Q	Zimbabwean refugees	60 000	10 May 1978	6	1 667 000
MOZAMBIQUE 2466/Q and D	Zimbabwean refugees	150 000	1 September 1978	15	13 064 000
MOZAMBIQUE 2428/Q and Rev.	Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African National Union)	20 000	7 March 1978	18	2 020 000
MOZAMBIQUE 3294/E	Displaced persons	759 000	18 February 1987	2	4 667 820
MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E	Displaced persons	400 000	30 December 1987	6	13 752 610
MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E1	Civil strife	130 000	11 August 1988	5	1 370 480
MOZAMBIQUE 3563/E2	Civil strife	636 800	30 December 1988	4	9 920 525
MOZAMBIQUE 4102/E	Civil strife	751 993	2 August 1989	2	4 441 141
MOZAMBIQUE 4102/E1	Civil strife	751 993	29 December 1989	2	4 083 809
MOZAMBIQUE 4164	Civil strife	830 000	8 December 1989	4	18 736 164
ZAIRE 2455/Q Exp.2	Angolans	20 000	28 January 1980	18	1 755 700
ZAMBIA 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	4 July 1977	22	185 000

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Table 1 (concluded)

	Beneficiaries	Number	Date approved	Duration	WFP cost commitment
				(months)	(United States dollars)
ZAMBIA 2411/Q	Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African People's Union)	12 000	4 July 1977	9	1 245 000
ZAMBIA 2444/Q and D and Rev.	Patriotic Front	45 000	16 February 1978	12	9 966 000
ZAMBIA 1244 Exp.1	Namibians and Angolans	72 000	6 March 1981	9	2 513 000
ZAMBIA 2620	SWAPO/United Nations Institute for Namibia	5 400	22 December 1981	63	2 319 938
					146 559 607

Table 2. Total WFP aid committed as at 31 December 1990

(United States dollars)

A.	By movement (country of origin)		
(a)	Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)		13 231 000
	(1) Zimbabwe African People's Union	11 211 000	
	(2) Zimbabwe African National Union	2 020 000	
(b)	Host Government (Zimbabwe)		21 226 237
	(1) Botswana	4 909 237	
	(2) Mozambique	16 317 000	
(c)	South West Africa People's Organization		36 345 302
	(1) Angola	33 840 364	
	(2) Zambia	2 504 938	
(d)	Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola		2 017 000
(e)	Displaced Angolans in South Angola		27 282 581
(f)	Displaced Mozambicans in Mozambique		80 435 651
(g)	Partido Africano de Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (Guinea-Bissau)		1 318 000
(h)	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Mozambique)		1 547 000
(i)	African National Congress (South Africa)		42 000
(j)	Host Government (Zambia) Angolans and Namibians		2 513 000
(k)	Host Government (Zaire) Angolans		1 755 700
(l)	Host Government (Angola) Zairean refugees		1 759 900
		Total	189 473 371

B. By type of assistance

(a)	Emergency operations	74 449 641
(b)	Development and quick-action projects	72 824 464
(c)	Protracted refugee and displaced person operations	42 199 266
	Total	189 473 371

C. By country

Angola	64 941 845
Botswana	4 909 237
Guinea-Bissau	1 318 000
Mozambique	100 319 651
Zambia	16 228 938
Zaire	1 755 700
Total	189 473 371

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[3 May 1991]

AFRICA

1. In regard to United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/18, the response by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been directed at Namibia and the PAN-Africanist Conference (PAC).

2. Since independence, FAO has provided assistance to Namibia in several ways, including fielding several missions at the request of the Government. It has also assisted in the preparation of legislation, regulations and policy for the fisheries sector, in particular the use and management of the marine resources within the 200-mile EEZ declared by the Government.

3. At present, and from FAO's resources, the following projects are in various stages of implementation:

- The rehabilitation of water points which have most impact in reducing livestock concentration in specific parts of the country, namely, Rietfontein, Epukiro, Aminus and Ovitoto, at a cost of $US 300,000;

- Assessment of the technical viability of farms to be purchased by the Government for resettlement, assist in their survey and evaluation as well as preparations for their use, at a cost of $US 60,000;

- Supply of seeds to drought-stricken areas, the objective of which was to supply about 150 tons of maize and 50 tons of millet seeds to the farmers severely stricken by drought in the Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi areas. The cost is $US 150,000. The seeds were distributed at the beginning of the rainy season;

- Analysis and assessment of the rural credit situation in the country and identification of rural financing schemes for agricultural development in communal areas at a cost of $US 27,000.

4. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, FAO:

- Identified and prepared a project through which the Government will establish an Early Warning and Food Information System to monitor food security in the country. The cost is $US 305,000. The project has been signed and will be implemented shortly;

- Prepared a project for soil mapping and natural resources assessment for agricultural systems development;

- Is assisting the Government to prepare a medium-term programme for agricultural development and growth, for financing and implementation by the United Nations system of organizations.

5. Using its own resources also, FAO has fielded missions which have identified a number of projects now in various stages of preparation. They include:

- Establishment of Demonstration Nurseries for Community Forestry Development;

- Establishment of a programme for Integrated Agricultural Development of Villages.

6. In regard to PAC, technical advisory and supervisory assistance has been provided by FAO through project PAC/86/001 on "Assistance to PAC in Food Production at Masiguri-Kitonga in Tanzania" to develop and establish a

self-reliant capacity for food production for subsistence of its followers at the Masiguri-Kitonga settlement in the United Republic of Tanzania. In the process, the experience thus gained is expected to contribute to the preparation of PAC followers for agricultural production responsibilities when they ultimately return to South Africa.

7. In addition to training of PAC members in various aspects of agricultural production and management, provision was made in the project for farm mechanization involving provision of farm machinery, as well as training in its use and management.

SOUTH PACIFIC

8. A total of four technical assistance projects are being executed by FAO in the South Pacific, favouring some countries still under colonial rule, such as Tokelau and the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

9. The assistance concentrates mainly on root crop development, as well as on agricultural statistics, forestry and fisheries as cited below:

1. RAS/86/034 - Root Crop Development Programme

2. RAS/86/035 - Agricultural Statistics

3. RAS/86/036 - Forestry Development

4. RAS/89/039 - Fisheries Development

SMALL TERRITORIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

10. In August 1988, FAO participated in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects which these Governments would like FAO to execute.

11. Two technical assistance projects are under implementation by the organization in Montserrat in the fields of forestry development and rehabilitation of the agricultural sector. Both projects are funded by UNDP.

12. Anguilla, together with Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands will benefit from a regional project on "Eradication of the Tropical Bont Tick from the Caribbean" for which both the Caribbean Community and FAO are seeking funding. Initial activities are presently being carried out under FAO project TCP/RLA/0052 "Surveillance and prevention of Amblyomma variegatum tick" approved in November 1990.

13. A mission visited Aruba during 1990 to help the Government to determine the scope and nature of a long-term technical assistance project for fisheries development for consideration by both the Government and UNDP. A further follow-up visit was made in March 1991 in this connection.

14. With regard to Turks and Caicos Islands, UNDP has invited FAO to provide the services of an agricultural consultant for the project TCI/89/002 "Integrated Development Planning". The Organization is awaiting a response from UNDP in terms of the availability of funds for this mission.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[19 April 1991]

1. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continues to provide assistance to a number of territories to enable them to be self-reliant in the field of international civil aviation. Assistance includes that provided by the regional offices of ICAO in implementation of the Regional Air Navigation Plans which identify essential air navigation facilities and services required for international civil aviation, and assistance provided through the ICAO Technical Cooperation Programme.

2. With regard to Namibia, following active participation in the Nationhood Programme and the transition assistance programme, ICAO is now providing a component of assistance in the field of civil aviation within a multi-modal United Nations project. Two United Nations Volunteers specialized in air traffic services have been assigned to Namibia and a Civil Aviation Adviser supervises the work of the volunteers and provides advice to the newly formed Government.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forth-sixth session
Item 20 of the preliminary list*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 6 June 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the communiqué issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua concerning the recent decision by the Governments of the Korean peninsula to enter the United Nations:

Communiqué

In the light of the recent decision by the Governments of the Korean peninsula to enter the United Nations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the Nicaraguan people and the international community as follows:

Nicaragua has been an interested observer of the difficult process of reunification of the Korean peninsula, which constitutes the highest aspiration of that traditionally friendly people, whose leaders have in recent years shown a firm will to dialogue aimed at the attainment of that objective.

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* A/46/50.

In this context, Nicaragua welcomes the recent decision of the two Governments to apply for full membership in the United Nations, in that this should be conducive to the process of reconciliation and reunification of Korea.

Likewise, the Government of Nicaragua makes known its decision to support the entry of the two Koreas into the Organization, in the conviction that this will promote international peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Done at Managua City on 3 June 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 20 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative